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- SMALLPOX**. *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*.
He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wife*.
- SMALLY**. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.
A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Aylmer*.
- SMALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *small*.] 1. Liteness; not greatness.
The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smalness* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural History*.
2. Liteness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smalness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History*.
The *smalness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*
- SMALT**. *n. f.*
A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill on Fossil*.
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bl. c. *Peacock*.
- SMARAGDINE**. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART**. *n. f.* [*smarta*, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.
Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney*.
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.
Mistakes are made by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Fairy Queen*.
It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Attorney*.
To *SMART*. *v. n.* [*smarten*, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.] 1. To feel quick lively pain.
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South*.
Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot*.
2. To feel pain of body or mind.
He that is surly for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prev.*
No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let pearls of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can't hear the mighty crack. *Pope*.
SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Urgent; sharp; causing smart.
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience? *Shakespeare*.
To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Graville*.
2. Quick; vigorous; active.
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon*.
This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the particles of the liquors. *Doyle*.
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.
After show'rs,
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden*.
4. Acute; witty.
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson*.
5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison*.
SMART. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.
SMARTLY. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.
The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon*.
SMARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *smart*.] 1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on

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- the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle*.
2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness* or politeness, to my set. *Swift*.
SMATCH. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.] 1. Taste; tincture; twang.
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakespeare*.
Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.
These salts have somewhat of a nitrons taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Crew*.
2. [*Cærule*, Latin.] A bird.
To *SMATCH*. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.]
1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.
Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watson*.
Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind. *Bedae*.
2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudibras*.
Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift*.
SMATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.
All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple*.
SMATTERER. *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.
These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift*.
To *SMEAR*. *v. a.* [*smearan*, Saxon; *smieren*, Dutch.] 1. To overpread with something viscous and adhesive; to be smeared.
If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smeared*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare's Othello*.
Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smeared round with pitch. *Milton*.
Smeared as she was with black Gorgonian blood,
The fury sprang about the Stygian flood. *Dryden*.
2. To soil; to contaminate.
Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have laid no part of it to mine. *Shakespeare*.
SMEARY. *adj.* [from *smeary*.] Dawby; adhesive.
A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Ross*.
SMEATH. *n. f.* A sea fowl.
To *SMEATH*. *v. a.* [*smæthe*, Saxon.] To *smeeke*; to blacken with smoke.
SMEGMATICK. *adj.* [*σμεγματικ*] Soapy; detergent. *Dill*.
To *SMELL*. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smelch*, warm, Dutch; because smells are encreased by heat.] 1. To perceive by the nose.
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collier*.
2. To find out by mental sagacity.
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochec came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Esperance*.
To *SMELL*. *v. n.* 1. To strike the nostrils.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*
The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon's Natural History*.
2. To have any particular scent.
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.
A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leaf, and should *smell* of oil if duly handled. *Brewer*.
If you have a silver faucepan, and the butter *smells* of smock, lay the fault upon the coal. *Swift*.
3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.
My unsold name, the austereness of my life,
Will to your accusation overweigh,
That you shall flue in your own report, *Shakespeare*.
And *smell* of calumny.
Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away
Of him that his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakespeare*.

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- A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden*.
To practise the art of smelling.
4. Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off.
I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison's Spectator*.
SMELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.
Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies*.
2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet,
which comes twice a-year.
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours.
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke*.
SMELLER. *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.
SMELFAST. *n. f.* [*smell* and *fast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.
The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfast* that sponges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Esperance*.
SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell*.
SMELT. *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.
Of round fish there are bris, sprat, barn, *smelts*. *Carew*.
To *SMELT*. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt oar, so as to extract the metal.
A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward*.
SMELTER. *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts oar.
The *smelters* come up to the assayers. *Woodward on Fossils*.
To *SMEAR*. *v. a.* [*smearan*, Saxon.] To smear wantonly.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preference by force of erasing. *Swift*.
SMERK. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
See! how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *smirk*, so smooth his pricked ears:
His horns been as brags as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as rich as laps of Kent. *Spenser*.
SMERLIN. *n. f.* A fish.
SMICKET. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *smack*, *smackets*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.
To *SMIGHT*. For *smite*.
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And force so sore that they the heavens asray. *Fa. Queen*.
To *SMILE. *v. n.* [*smilen*, Dutch.] 1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance.
I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare*.
The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler*.
'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope*.
2. To express slight contempt.
Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden*.
3. To look gay or joyous.
Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare*.
All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton*.
4. To be favourable; to be propitious.
Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*.
SMILE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness.
I frown upon him, yet he loves me still —
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*.
No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton*.
Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton*.
SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.*

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- His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Carnades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle*.
To *SMILT*. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *smelt*.]
Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Admirer*.
To *SMIRCH*. *v. a.* [from *smark* or *smurk*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of number *smirch* my face. *Shakespeare*.
Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare*.
To *SMIRK*. See *SMERK*.
SMIT. The participle passive of *smite*.
Kird with the views this glittering scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell*.
To *SMITE*. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*, *smitten*. [*smitan*, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.] 1. To strike; to reach with a blow.
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*. *Shak.*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Ezek.*
I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain.
2. To kill; to destroy.
The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Sam. ii. 31*.
God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Sam. vi*.
3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.
Let us not mistake God's goodnes, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake*.
4. To blast.
5. To affect with any passion.
I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear springs, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton*.
See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope*.
Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope*.
To *SMITE*. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nabum*.
SMITER. *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.
I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isa. l. 6*.
SMITH. *n. f.* [*smid*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smitan*, Saxon, to beat.] 1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for plough shares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate*.
The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke*.
2. He that makes or effects any thing.
The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden*.
SMITHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*smithcraft*, Sax.] The art of smithing.
Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh*.
SMITHERY. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.
SMITHING. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Mason's Mechanical Exercise*.
SMITHY. *n. f.* [*smidde*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And his'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden*.
SMITT. *n. f.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward*.
SMITTEN. The participle passive of *smite*. Struck; blasted; killed; affected with passion.
And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod. ix. 31*.
How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Eccles.*
The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev. viii. 12*.
We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4*.
Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and flood.
But *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton*.
By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Alf n*.
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